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- (3) Masculine and feminine gender languages.
- (4) Direct object preceding verb languages: (a) pure; (b) Bantuised.
- (5) Primeval languages.
- (6) Modern languages, a mixture of others and not classifiable.

This part of the book is full of passages deserving quotation, but we have said enough to show that Migeod's work is of high importance and that its anthropological and psychological value is equal to its linguistic significance.

FREDERICK STARR

*The Mende Language.* FREDERICK WILLIAM HUGH MIGEOD. London, 1908. 16°, pp. xvii, 18-271. (Price 7s 6d.)

*A Grammar of the Hausa Language.* FREDERICK WILLIAM HUGH MIGEOD. London. 1914. 16°, pp. xii, 229. (Price 7s 6d.)

*Mende Natural History Vocabulary.* FREDERICK WILLIAM HUGH MIGEOD. London. 1913. 16°, pp. viii, 9-64. (Price 4s. 6d.)

Three books by the same author and dealing with African languages have been published by the same house, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. *The Mende Language* is a practical handbook. It consists of four parts,—useful phrases, grammar, vocabularies, stories. The method of giving the stories deserves imitation: they are told in brief sentences, each given a line, while the translation is printed in corresponding lines opposite. *The Grammar of the Hausa Language* is also a practical book, but intended for students who have already acquired some knowledge of the tongue. The grammar is fully given; the vocabulary is full and diversified; the common idiomatic expressions are carefully selected and arranged to illustrate the rules fully. *The Mende Natural History Vocabulary* shows that the Mende are fair observers of nature; animals and plants are fairly discriminated although some bases of grouping show a viewpoint quite unlike our own. The author gives in connection with the names many interesting notes upon native uses and notions regarding living things, both animals and plants.

FREDERICK STARR

*Angass Manual, Grammar and Vocabulary.* H. D. FOULKES. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., 1915. 16°, pp. xviii, 313.

This book is not entirely a purely Angass manual; it is also, and largely, a discussion of Hausa analogies and problems. The Angass language is a monosyllabic language of extremely simple grammatical structure. Foulkes claims that its resemblances to Hausa are so many and striking

as to raise questions of relationship. Angass is "itself either the original or a variation of a group of dialects which are spoken by the neighboring tribes of the Montoils, Thal, Chip, Ankwe, Sura, and Mushere. . . . In very many essential words, but more especially in its construction it bears a very great similarity to Hausa, which leads to the fair inference that the latter is derived from Angass; for so far as we at present know, the Angass and its varieties are indigenous, whereas the Hausas are immigrants. . . . I should like the opinion of those whose knowledge of Hausa is more intimate than my own—if I am correct then Hausa is a negro and not a Hamitic language." Much of the author's purpose is to propound his views in this direction. In so far as this book is a manual, it is about evenly Grammar and Vocabulary.

FREDERICK STARR

## INDONESIA

*The Pagan Tribes of Borneo.* By CHARLES HOSE and WILLIAM McDougall. Appendix by A. C. HADDON. 2 vols. London: Macmillan, 1912.

These two volumes are the result of the combined efforts of Dr Hose, who was for twenty-four years connected with the government of Sarawak as Resident Magistrate, and of Dr McDougall, a member of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Borneo.

Dr Hose's duties necessitated constant intercourse with the natives and frequent long journeys into the interior. That he made the most of his opportunities to observe and record the life of the natives is evidenced by these volumes. In them he has preserved for us an excellent record of the daily life, social systems, methods of warfare, crafts, decorative art, ideas of spiritual existences and practices arising from them, and has also given a short treatise on myths, legends, and stories. In addition there are summarized, in three excellent chapters, the chief features and incidents of the geography, history, and government of Borneo. More than two hundred plates of unusual excellence and interest, as well as many drawings and maps, aid the reader in following the descriptions.

The authors separate the population into two great divisions,—the Mohammedan or Malay and the Pagan. The first, which they consider a very heterogeneous group with a foreign culture, is mentioned only incidentally to bring out its influence on the interior tribes. The Pagan people are said to number about two million and are placed in six principal divisions by reason of physical type, language, traits of culture, dress, and the like.